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REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE
About The
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT

From The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

1974-1975

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Honorable James B. Edwards
Governor of the State of South Carolina
State House
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Governor Edwards:

For the past several years, we have diligently worked toward improving the quality of life for all children committed or referred to the Department of Youth Services. This Annual Report is being submitted to you in an effort to document what has been done during the past year.

We are especially proud of our improved institutional programs for children committed through our courts, the continued development of our Youth Bureau Division for the prevention of delinquency, the efforts of our Research and Planning Division, the untiring efforts of the many volunteers who help us, and our teamwork with other agencies, the courts and all elements of the justice system.

We are particularly proud of the service rendered by Board Members Mrs. Juanita W. Goggins and Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell III. Too much praise could not be given to Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester (our former Board Chairman) whose direction, drive, and leadership qualities have been an inspiration to us all. It is to her that we dedicate this report.

Yours very truly,

GRADY A. DECELL
State Director

GAD/rbt



SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

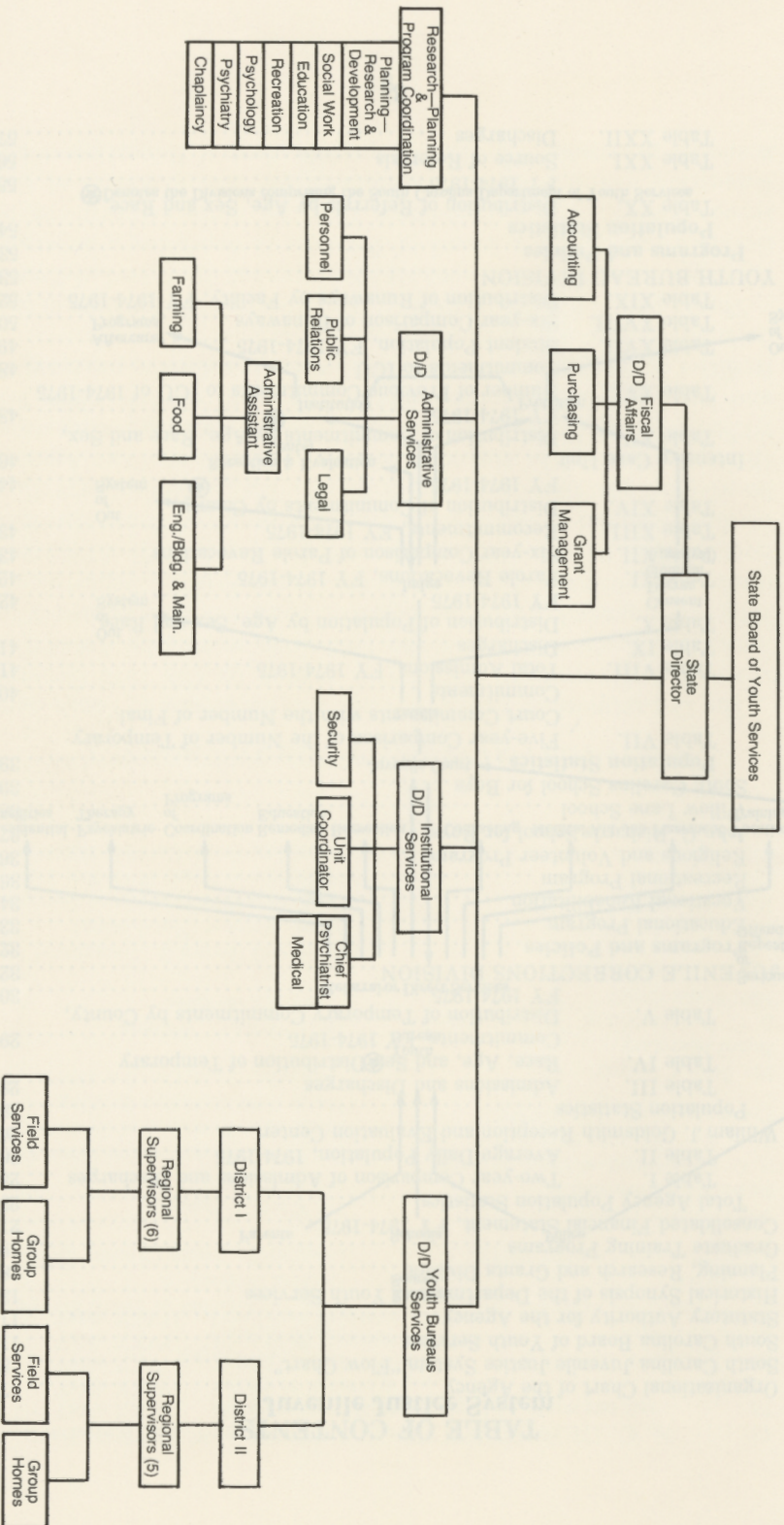
FRONT ROW: Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester, Board Chairman, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Lula Harper, Board Member, Graniteville, S. C.; Dr. Charlie Williams, Board Member (designate), Columbia, S. C. **BACK ROW:** Mr. Grady A. Decell, State Director, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III, Board Member, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. E. Perry Palmer, Board Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. John F. Henry, Board Secretary, North Charleston, S. C.; Rev. H. B. Youngblood, Board Member Ex-officio (non-voting), Columbia, S. C. **NOT PICTURED:** Dr. Cyril B. Busbee, Board Member Ex-officio (voting), Columbia, S. C.

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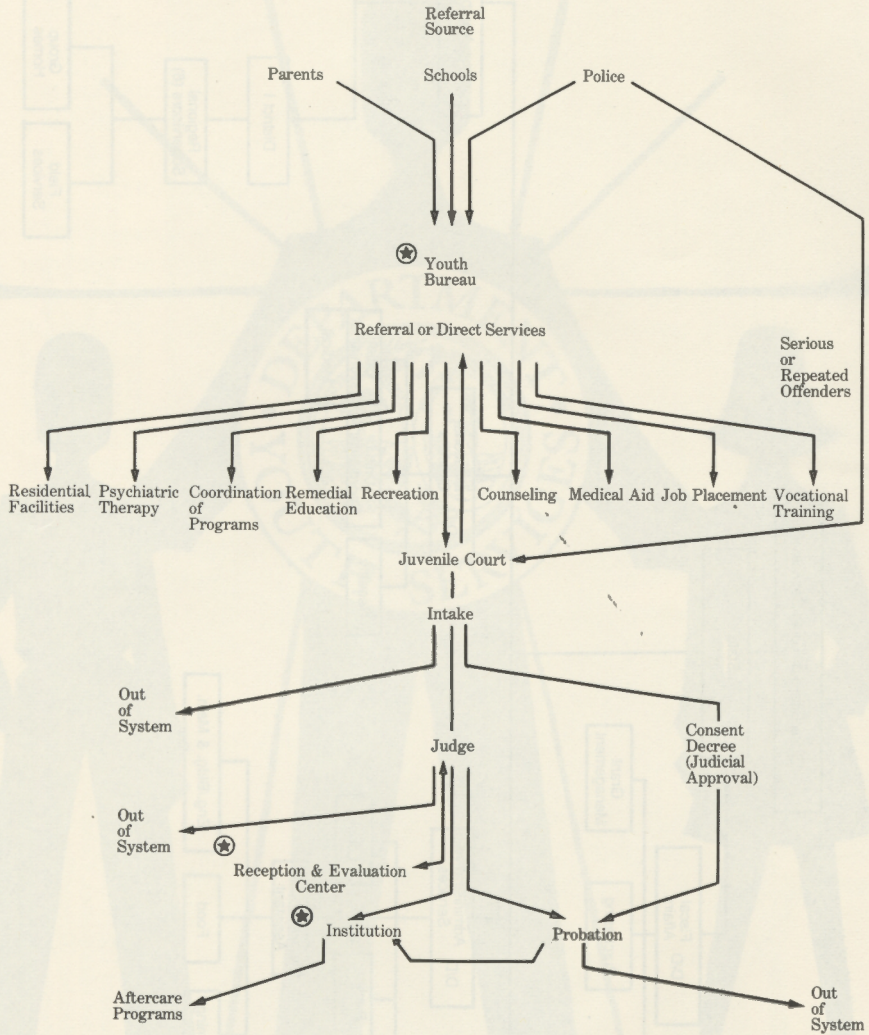


CARE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Juvenile Justice System



★ Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

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S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES BOARD MEMBERS

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Board Vice Chairman
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Board Secretary
S. C. Department of Youth Services
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Board Member
Graystone Road
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Mrs. Lula Harper
Board Member
S. C. Department of Youth Services
General Delivery
Graniteville, South Carolina 29829

Dr. Cyril B. Busbee
Board Member
S. C. Department of Youth Services
State Superintendent of Education
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Dr. Charles G. Williams
Designate Member

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood
Board Member (Non-Voting)
S. C. Department of Youth Services
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STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body were created by the 1972 General Assembly. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise all of the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the 1962 Code created by the Act 386 of 1969 was further amended mandating the the Department of Youth Services be divided into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides the custodial treatment functions of the Agency while the Youth Bureau Division coordinates efforts with other state and local agencies and the courts in order to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 which authorizes the function of the Agency has several provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district. The Act requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his

designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

This Act limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility, for a period exceeding 30 days, other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has sent him to one of the state operated Reception and Evaluation Centers for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-50.6 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept on a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as by commitment from the court. In addition, Section 55-50.6 of the 1972 Code provided for the establishment of the residential facility, the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia. This Section also changed the title of the Riverside School for Girls to the Willow Lane School.

Other sections of the primary legislation that established the South Carolina Department of Youth Services also provide for the organization and operation of another agency, the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. This agency has the authority to determine when a child may be conditionally released from an institution operated by the Department of Youth Services. Juvenile Placement and Aftercare has the further responsibility of supervising those children on conditional release.

The 1973 General Assembly in Act No. 494 amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure of transferring the buildings and property of the present South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

The 1974 legislation relating to the Agency was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which has been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the statutes denoting that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 was the amendment indicating that the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected. The latter legislation is intended to allow the Department of Youth Services to use funds collected especially through the contractual relationship of the Department of Social Services to expand social service and treatment programs. As part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

No significant legislation directly affecting the operations of the Agency was passed in the 1975 legislative session. A court bill was introduced which, if passed in the 1976 session, will greatly expand the services provided by the Agency into the areas of probation supervision.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The first state penitentiary was established in South Carolina in 1866. Nine years later a special provision called for a section of the penitentiary to be designated as a "Reformatory Department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present John G. Richards School for Boys. A school for white boys between the ages of eight and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized. The South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was located near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of eight and

20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate board, a five-member panel called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro girls was established. The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of Juvenile Corrections.

None of these institutions offered adequate educational, social, remedial or any other services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's addition of an adult prison system.

In 1947, as a result of interest of many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted placing the operation of the institutions for the youth under one Board. A Board of Juvenile Corrections was designed by the statutes to operate and manage these institutions. The legislation required that at least one member of the Board, who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, be a female. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division, which was placed under the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released. The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received neither state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school was segregated as to race and sex. As a result of exclusion from any federal aid, because of segregation, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment

and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in an increasing dissatisfaction by the courts and other concerned citizens with the operation and effectivity of the Agency.

In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board of Juvenile Corrections appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the executive functions of the Agency, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act. This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and to purchase educational equipment and supplies in order to generate an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. The Department of Juvenile Corrections participated in these task forces and helped plan short and long range needs of the agency.

In 1968, initial suggestions were for a Reception and Evaluation Center to meet multi-purpose goals. In 1969, new legislation expanded upon these recommendations and mandated the operations of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that before a child could be committed to any of the institutions operated by the Agency he must first be sent on a temporary basis to a State controlled evaluation center whose primary purpose was to examine the causes of his problem and make recommendations. These recommendations included the question of institutionalization as opposed to diversional possibilities within the community area. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child be returned to the jurisdiction of the court where he could undergo a dispositional hearing before final decisions were made as to the best program that would be established to meet the child's needs.

The 1969 legislation also established a completely new Board and divorced the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement from the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The State Director of Juvenile Corrections serves as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Aftercare and Placement. The present Director of the Agency was appointed by the new Board of Juvenile Corrections in 1970.

In order to assure high educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 also established a new school district for the Department of Juvenile Corrections and required that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member on the new Board of Juvenile Corrections. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to aid the child in his adjustment to his environment.

Efforts were also made to develop a community-based program for treating the child. Attempts to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions for every child were made. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center were extremely gratifying and profitable. About two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. This was compared to a 20 percent failure rate by children who were released on an aftercare or parole during their first institutionalization, and 50 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

The most startling results of institutional treatment and community operations and diversion efforts was the fact that institutional population decreased by almost half. There were somewhat over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that more children were given services during the last years, but a much smaller number required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina. Additional legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to

the Department of Youth Services and provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

The Correctional Division is responsible for the operation of the residential center. The Youth Bureau Division is responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs. The Youth Bureau Division was implemented in the 1972 fiscal year.

The Agency is funded by a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Office of Youth Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplement and help from the Federal Educational Acts. The Agency has also obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Boys Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. This Agency has also received specialized grants from the Arts Commission and, of course, explores all type of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs.

The Agency has close operational and contractual relationships with the State Department of Mental Retardation, the State Department of Mental Health, the State Department of Social Services, and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. On a local level it has established a close working relationship with all types of private and public service agencies. It is a member of the Social Development Council and the Developmental Disability Council, and is represented on the Governor's Committee for Criminal Justice and Juvenile Delinquency.

The Department of Youth Services is attempting to deliver integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits

behavioral problems both within and without the Juvenile Justice System. Emphasis is placed on treating the child at whatever stage he exhibits behavioral disorders that portend serious social difficulties. Children who may be treated in the community before they exhibit severe anti-social problems will receive services in any of the variety of facilities.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND GRANTS DIVISION

The Agency supports an active Planning, Research and Grants Division utilizing both state and federal funds. This Division is responsible for the ongoing applied and basic research, short and long range planning, the continuing liaison with federal and other funding authorities, and the development of innovative demonstration and pilot studies. It has major input into policy decisions and its director reports directly to the State Director.

This Division holds primary responsibility for the development, planning and submission of all new programs requiring federal funds. Last year, 25 percent of the total operating budget of the Agency was obtained from federal funds through efforts of this Division.

The Division maintains a resource library of a variety of materials concerning the juvenile justice system. It has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activity in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends.

During the past fiscal year, this Division has completed a number of research studies of specialized areas of the Department of Youth Services and the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. These include studies of the runaway problem in South Carolina and follow-up studies on clients processed through the Youth Bureaus, as well as the compilation of a variety of pertinent statistics such as law enforcement, court, and detention home populations.

In 1975, this Division, at the request of the Legislative Council, prepared a state-wide study of juvenile probation costs. This information was used in the preparation of the juvenile reform legislation. This Division also compiled a Directory of Children's Services in South Carolina that was widely distributed in the state. This Directory will be updated annually. On-going projects conducted by this Division include weekly digests of Congressional and General Assembly activity and new federal regulations as well as up-dating law enforcement and juvenile court statistics.

This Division is also responsible for planning, development, implementation and supervision of the electronic data processing or

computer system. This computer system was activated on December 1, 1972.

The Planning, Research and Grants Division has developed a sophisticated computerized system using an IBM 360, Model 40 on a batch mode. The computer itself is owned by the State Law Enforcement Division which provides unlimited central processing time to the Department of Youth Services. All client files are computerized with a tracking device. A microfiling system is employed for rapid retrieval of children's records. All computerized data is kept secure with very limited access. This computerized data base is used for recording and research purposes. It is also the matrix for the Department of Social Services' cost services for the Department of Youth Services.

A major addition to the computerized records of the Agency was made in 1975 when the Youth Bureau tracking system was implemented. This system monitors the progress of a juvenile through the different phases of Youth Bureau services. Furthermore, it provides a record of all Youth Bureau referrals as well as a reporting mechanism for demographic information on those juveniles. This tracking system also aids the supervision in managing the caseload of the social workers.

GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Several of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators hold Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Agency offers Doctoral and Master's level research resources under the control of the Division of Planning, Research and Grants and the major universities. The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the Social Work Department of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Benedict and Allen Universities, as well as the University of South Carolina, obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the universities and colleges of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition for some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1974-75
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE,
FEDERAL GRANTS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN
(DOES NOT INCLUDE CAPITAL BOND PROCEEDS, SALE OF TIMBER & MOD WORKSHOP)

	Other	Cent. Admin. & Cent. Maint.	Security	SCSB	JGR	WL	R/E
PERSONAL SERVICE							
Director		24,999.78					
Classified Positions		691,437.62	200,835.93	598,365.48	594,092.03	434,735.98	660,131.29
Unclassified — Teachers				196,585.72	321,171.87	221,014.01	105,088.58
Unclassified — Temp. & Part-Time		2,554.70		2,444.77	7,616.42	5,113.17	7,508.78
Student Earnings				4,412.73	4,373.57	3,988.00	
Total Personal Service		648,992.10	200,835.93	801,808.70	927,253.89	664,851.16	772,728.65
OPERATING							
Travel — Board		8,874.77					
Travel — Staff		16,959.54	4,394.66	1,467.64	1,522.02	651.38	1,967.80
Telephone & Telegraph		12,888.28	3,031.50	5,506.93	4,654.14	5,183.84	11,287.95
Repairs		6,524.72	5,698.92	9,841.37	23,866.53	7,624.55	3,714.57
Printing & Advertising		11,656.81		32.05			
Water, Heat, Lights		9,784.03	2,670.98	34,097.84	41,460.08	50,028.13	24,498.54
Other Contractual Services		2,726.60	1,089.00	2,124.00	5,194.20	4,969.63	15,098.42
Professional Fees		7,030.15		5,175.61	10,308.80	6,293.92	6,284.83
Food Supplies				57,982.44	81,703.45	45,676.37	45,398.34
Fuel Supplies	*38,806.92			26,245.05	12,899.44		7,702.99
Feed & Veterinary Supplies				2,110.85	20,368.07		
Office Supplies		16,397.52	2,747.73	2,712.51	3,384.18	2,062.14	6,459.19
Household & Janitorial Sup.	*350.88	2,206.30	575.58	12,147.10	13,776.69	11,906.79	10,516.53
Medical Supplies		300.76		2,742.64	5,653.11	3,724.01	4,910.83
Educational Supplies		818.75		14,907.10	36,645.50	15,223.44	3,093.42
Motor Vehicle Supplies	*4,514.80	10,501.51	8,444.27	6,830.34	8,888.77	3,321.75	5,102.55
Agricultural Supplies				10,111.11	29,345.37		
Clothing & Dry Goods	*464.93	471.11	4,097.70	20,714.02	7,084.48	6,615.28	4,737.05
Maintenance Supplies	*3,524.01	7,654.86	69.92	11,415.14	19,475.39	5,605.26	4,467.63
Postage		3,070.18		1,216.72	720.50	1,588.32	1,711.51

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1974-75
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE,
FEDERAL GRANTS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN
(DOES NOT INCLUDE CAPITAL BOND PROCEEDS, SALE OF TIMBER & MOD WORKSHOP)

	Other	Cent. Admin. & Cent. Maint.	Security	SCSB	JGR	WL	R/E
Data Processing Supplies		1,560.11					
Other Supplies		2,767.67	2,195.43	406.28	1,135.51	276.89	4,748.38
Rents — Non-State		50.00					
Rents — State Owned		1,149.00					
Rents — Data Process. Equip.		3,070.96	706.09	10,276.19	11,846.40	2,434.10	6,154.67
Rents — Equipment		11,685.40		373.33	894.52	801.51	447.25
Rents — Other		49.00	2,191.58	7,684.64	8,592.01	4,258.58	6,842.67
Insurance		4,905.49			30.50		
Contributions — Dues		318.00					
Other Fixed Charges		382.50	17.50	10.00	115.00	122.50	152.50
Office Equipment		8,497.26	1,486.52	574.20	640.02		5,188.67
Medical Equipment							218.25
Household Equipment		715.00					
Motor Vehicle Equipment		12,327.72	11,215.72	9,966.71	9,479.95	5,019.32	1,620.50
Agricultural Equipment				4,016.96	4,016.96	10,518.53	8,858.86
Educational Equipment				1,178.40	125.00	284.49	
Other Equipment				2,420.59	15,627.89	12,834.02	1,807.41
Permanent Improvements (CRDC)		3,241.90	1,068.99	1,896.08	1,587.08		479.23
Hospital Care							
S. C. Retirement		2,674.91		3,941.25	8,024.04	5,913.56	2,369.55
Social Security		2,267.87		5,160.29	7,808.46	3,254.00	774.88
Health Insurance		773.54		4,453.29	6,620.26	2,758.84	656.98
In-Service Training				1,495.52	2,188.52	625.03	197.60
Total Operating	47,661.54	174,302.28	51,702.09	281,184.19	406,127.84	220,811.18	197,469.55
Voc. Rehab. Project		33,714.35					
Grand Total	47,661.54	857,008.73	252,538.02	1,082,992.89	1,333,381.73	885,662.34	970,198.20

*Central Purchasing & Supply Inventory

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR, 1974-75
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE,
FEDERAL GRANTS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN
(DOES NOT INCLUDE CAPITAL BOND PROCEEDS, SALE OF TIMBER & MOD WORKSHOP)

	ICU/Mod	Chaplaincy	Youth Bureau Administrative	Youth Bureau Regional Offices	Total
PERSONAL SERVICE					
Director					24,999.78
Classified Positions	462,976.06	77,633.29	92,474.14	609,324.19	4,352,006.01
Unclassified — Teachers	40,531.66				884,391.84
Unclassified — Temp. & Part-Time	871.20				26,109.04
Student Earnings	1,257.03				14,031.33
Total Personal Service	505,635.95	77,633.29	92,474.14	609,324.19	5,301,538.00
OPERATING					
Travel — Board					8,874.77
Travel — Staff	1,767.05	2,298.83	6,797.96	49,461.07	87,287.45
Telephone & Telegraph	3,501.82		2,080.75	12,013.31	60,148.52
Repairs	6,994.29		248.00	3,819.44	68,332.39
Printing & Advertising			936.00	91.90	12,716.76
Water, Heat, Lights	10,886.61		1,180.99	7,285.61	181,892.81
Other Contractual Services	33.37		597.29	6,508.55	38,341.06
Professional Fees	6,166.98		4,353.00	43,041.70	88,654.99
Fuel Supplies	723.57			11,717.61	281,958.70
Food Supplies				967.69	47,815.17
Feed & Veterinary Supplies					22,478.92
Office Supplies	3,596.30	278.88	2,628.79	9,969.45	50,236.69
Household & Janitorial Sup.	12,174.86		32.26	2,626.61	66,313.60
Medical Supplies	101.07			589.79	18,022.21
Educational Supplies	1,497.19	347.44	1,735.15	1,885.28	74,418.12
Motor Vehicle Supplies	4,912.47			3,270.42	57,522.03
Agricultural Supplies					39,456.48
Clothing & Dry Goods	7,650.19			432.48	52,267.24
Maintenance Supplies	5,333.92			510.43	58,056.56
Postage	309.45		485.20	2,308.00	11,409.88

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1974-75
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE,
FEDERAL GRANTS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN
(DOES NOT INCLUDE CAPITAL BOND PROCEEDS, SALE OF TIMBER & MOD WORKSHOP)

	ICU/MOD	Chaplaincy	Youth Bureau Administrative	Youth Bureau Regional Offices	Total
Data Processing Supplies					1,560.11
Other Supplies	343.32		29.07	2,078.92	13,981.47
Rents — Non-State			7,200.00	43,287.86	50,537.86
Rents — State Owned					1,149.00
Rents — Data Process. Equip.					3,070.96
Rents — Equipment					46,124.45
Rents — Other			1,456.31	1,565.29	2,904.03
Insurance	290.42	48.00			38,493.75
Contributions & Dues	2,882.50		526.37	609.91	396.00
Other Fixed Charges	30.50	12.00		5.00	1,000.50
Office Equipment	86.00		35.00	79.50	32,920.75
Medical Equipment	503.68		2,245.99	13,784.41	218.25
Household Equipment	3,970.83	468.00		7,785.93	39,026.24
Motor Vehicle Equipment	9,758.58		7,993.57		68,706.96
Agricultural Equipment					1,587.89
Educational Equipment	50.00			4,027.05	36,766.96
Other Equipment	16.76				8,436.04
Permanent Improvements (CRDC)					36,653.33
Hospital Care	5,070.83				25,374.23
S. C. Retirement			335.60		37,395.03
Social Security			284.52		31,782.83
Health Insurance				14,741.07	11,072.76
In-Service Training			108.21	5,684.34	1,680.00
Total Operating	88,798.56	3,452.65	41,290.03	304,243.84	1,817,043.75
Voc. Rehab. Project					33,714.35
Grand Total	594,434.51	81,085.94	133,764.17	913,568.03	7,152,296.10

TOTAL AGENCY COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS

During fiscal year 1974-1975 the Department of Youth Services' total admissions increased by 711 cases or 19% over fiscal year 1973-1974. Admissions to operating facilities increased by only 6 cases or 1% while the Youth Bureau population increased by 675 or 113%. The following two Tables reflect the combined population statistics of all of the Agency's facilities, institutions and Youth Bureau.

Table I provides a two-year comparison of the number of admissions and discharges to the Agency's facilities, the institutions, Evaluation Centers and Youth Bureaus. Admissions to the Youth Bureaus doubled whereas those to the institutions showed only a slight increase. As to be expected, discharges from the Youth Bureau were considerably greater than the previous year's total. Discharges from institutions increased also. The admissions and discharges for the two Evaluation Centers also increased during fiscal year 1974-1975.

Table I
TOTAL AGENCY
Two-Year Comparison of Admissions and Discharges

	Admissions		Discharges	
	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74
W. J. Goldsmith Reception and				
Evaluation Center	1,923	1,951	1,790	1,971
Charleston Diagnostic Center	532	474	490	447
Operating Facilities	818	812	816	633
Youth Bureau	1,270	595	853	347

Table II
TOTAL AGENCY
Average Daily Population — 1974-75

The average daily population for all of the Agency's facilities is analyzed in Table II. John G. Richards School had the highest daily average of any of the institutions. This facility for boys averaged 219 daily. The Greenville Youth Bureau was the most heavily populated Youth Bureau facility, averaging 131 daily.

	Total
W. J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center	167
John G. Richards School	219
Willow Lane School	142
S. C. School for Boys	196
Intensive Care Unit	125
Columbia Youth Bureau	88
Rock Hill Youth Bureau	33
Greenville Youth Bureau	131
Spartanburg Youth Bureau	60
Charleston Youth Bureau	90

WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential diagnostic facility of the Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state. The majority of the children at the Diagnostic Center are temporarily committed by Family, Probate, General Sessions and County Courts after an adjudicational hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

The Agency has established a reimbursable charge for services provided at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Services include a comprehensive medical and psychiatric examination including laboratory tests. Each child receives psychological, educational, and vocational assessments. Utilizing a network of community social liaison workers stationed throughout the state, additional information concerning the child's family, school, community, and pertinent court or police data is transmitted to the Evaluation staff.

Upon admission to the Center, each child is interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the William J. Goldsmith Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. He is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.

The Agency takes care of the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may aid the child in his adjustment without requiring long term institutionalization. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

More than one-third of the children processed at the William J. Goldsmith Center are committed to the Agency for long term institutionalization. About two-thirds are placed in alternative community programs by the court. A recent study suggests that of those children diverted from institutions, only a small number continue to commit anti-social behavior requiring eventual institutionalization.

POPULATION STATISTICS

The following four Tables provide information on the population of the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center during the fiscal year 1974-1975. The number of admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Center decreased by 28 cases or 1% from 1973-1974 and 1974-1975.

Table III
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Table III analyzes the admissions and discharges during fiscal year 1974-1975. Temporary court commitments accounted for the greatest number of cases at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Of the total number of cases, 1,744 were temporary commitments from Family, Probate, and General Sessions Courts.

Number on Roll July 1, 1974	136
Number on Roll June 30, 1975	133
Daily Average Population	167
Admissions:	
Number of Temporary Commitments From:	
Family Court	1,380
Probate	250
General Sessions	114
Number of Referrals From:	
John G. Richards School	29
S. C. School for Boys	23
Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	88
Charleston Diagnostic Center	4
Richland County Detention Center	27
Holding	8
Total Admissions	1,923
Discharges:	
Number Returned to Court	1,611
Number Returned to Agency that Referred Them	179
Total Discharges	1,790
Total Number of Cases 1974-1975	2,059
Total Number of Cases 1973-1974	2,107
Percentage Decrease	2%

Table IV
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
RACE, AGE, AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
OF TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS, FY 1974-1975

Table IV provides an analysis of the race, age and sex of temporary commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center. This Table indicates that the majority of the temporary commitments are males. Racial distributions suggest that there are more whites than blacks.

Age	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total
9	3		5	1	9
10	9	3	10		22
11	22	2	17	4	45
12	30	14	40	11	95
13	73	25	78	27	205
14	122	63	114	42	341
15	237	74	167	35	513
16	247	64	142	32	485
17	13	6	10	2	31
Total	756	251	583	154	1,744
Percentage	43	14	34	9	
Percentage of Whites57				
Percentage of Non-Whites43				
Percentage of Males77				
Percentage of Females23				

Table V
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS
BY COUNTY 1974-1975

Table V analyzes in detail the commitment patterns of the forty-six counties in the state. Two rank orders for each county are given: by the number of commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center and by the percentage of the county's juvenile population committed. A notable difference is evident when the two rank orders are compared. For example, Charleston ranks first again this year in the total number of temporary commitments sent to the Reception and Evaluation Center. However, in terms of its juvenile population, Charleston ranks twenty-fourth; as does Greenville County.

County	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total Number Committed	Rank by Number Committed	% of the County's Juveniles Committed to R&E	Rank by % of the County's Juveniles
Abbeville			7		7	40	.17	40
Aiken	19	9	28	5	61	10	.29	19
Allendale	5	1	4	1	11	33	.52	7
Anderson	29	8	15	3	55	13	.26	24
Bamberg		2	5	2	9	34	.25	29
Barnwell	2	1	4	1	8	37	.19	37
Beaufort	10	2	6	6	24	24	.24	32
Berkeley	19	5	8	2	34	20	.23	34
Calhoun			1		1	46	.04	45
Charleston	51	28	54	6	139	1	.26	24
Cherokee	20	1	9	1	31	22	.42	11
Chester	17	6	9	2	34	20	.53	6
Chesterfield	4	4	11	2	21	27	.28	22
Clarendon	2		7		9	34	.13	42
Colleton	19	8	24	4	55	13	.86	1

Darlington	22	11	20	10	63	8	.51	8
Dillon	2	5	1	2	3	44	.04	46
Dorchester	11		2		20	30	.25	29
Edgefield	1		7		8	37	.21	35
Fairfield	2		4		6	41	.13	42
Florence	20	5	16	8	49	17	.24	32
Georgetown	18	7	24	3	52	15	.60	3
Greenville	76	12	34	4	126	2	.26	24
Greenwood	26	9	20	4	59	11	.59	4
Hampton	1	2	2		5	42	.14	42
Horry	18	5	17	5	45	18	.29	19
Jasper	1		3	1	5	42	.17	40
Kershaw	15	4	3	2	24	24	.30	18
Lancaster	26	9	6	4	45	18	.48	10
Laurens	16	1	7	2	26	23	.26	24
Lee	1	1	1		3	44	.06	44
Lexington	38	11	15	4	68	6	.36	15
McCormick				1	8	37	.41	12
Marion	4	4	4	3	15	32	.21	35
Marlboro	13		8		21	27	.33	17
Newberry	8	2	8	3	21	27	.38	14
Oconee	39	13	5	1	58	12	.71	2
Orangeburg	18	6	38	18	80	5	.50	9
Pickens	46	10	5	2	63	8	.59	4
Richland	35	5	60	11	111	3	.25	29
Saluda	1	2	5	1	94	34	.26	24
Spartanburg	28	21	30	15	68	4	.28	22
Sumter	28	13	20	7	23	6	.35	16
Union	9	4	10	6	16	26	.39	13
Williamsburg	5	5	5	6	31	31	.18	38
York	23	14	10	4	51	16	.29	19

Table VI
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Table VI provides an analysis of final staff recommendations for the disposition of the temporary court commitments.

The evaluation staff at the Center recommended that 154 of the temporary commitments be committed to one of the operating facilities of the Agency. However, admission records to John G. Richards, Willow Lane, S. C. School for Boys and the Intensive Care Unit show that more than three times that number were committed during fiscal year 1974-1975.

Number Recommended For:

(If a juvenile is recommended for more than one of the following, he is counted under all of them.)

1. Commitment	146
2. Foster homes	63
3. Private schools	9
4. Psychiatric treatment center	4
5. Vocational schools	5
6. Opportunity School	53
7. Retardation facilities	14
8. Return home	1149
9. Job Corps	4
10. Mental Health	2
11. Homes for children	39
12. Social Services	1
13. John de la Howe	13
14. Alcohol and Drug Center	45
15. Tara Hall	3
16. Group home	45
17. Residential school	7
18. Caroselle	6
19. Oak Grove	1
20. Judicial action	2

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL DIVISION
PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

The Juvenile Correctional Division operates three major long-term institutional facilities: the Willow Lane School, John G. Richards School and the South Carolina School for Boys. The institutional

programs are directed toward helping the child whose behavioral problems have reached the stage in which official judicial cognizance resulting in court submitted orders has been necessary. Generally, there are more intense services provided to children in a controlled environment. As much as is possible, the institutions are operated utilizing the "open" campus method with the maximum amount of freedom offered to each child.

There is a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of these units. Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team chaired by a Social Worker. All programs are individualized as much as possible. An attempt is made to reintegrate the client to his community as soon as it is feasible. All children are provided psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, prevocational, recreational, religious and medical therapies. A number of children obtained additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

The operating philosophy of the Agency is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods. Constant cognizance is given to the fact that we are dealing with children and not with hardened adult criminals. Nevertheless, it is always important to realize that many of the children who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities may become adult criminals. Rehabilitative efforts are a last ditch program to intervene in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core delinquents. Since the diversionary program of the Agency has eliminated many of the moderately involved children or those who were neglected or merely homeless, the residual group who are institutionalized have a much poorer prognosis for success in an open society.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Department of Youth Services is a legally constituted school district. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work, vocational and prevocational training. The Agency receives financial support from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education as well as from the Vocational Education Act, and general support through Agency appropriations.

The Agency employs 78 full-time teachers to operate the school programs in the three institutions and residential Reception and Evaluation Center. All teachers have a Bachelor's Degree, and are

certified in their respective fields. Approximately 20% of the staff have Master's Degrees and an additional 20% are actively involved in graduate work.

An academic program which meets the state standards established for this Agency has been implemented in all of the Agency's operating facilities, including the Reception and Evaluation Center. These programs include basic education in math, English, social sciences, and science. The academic programs are grouped into three categories: basic educational skills for students not returning to public schools, Carnegie unit courses for students planning to return to public schools, and the GED preparation courses for older students not planning to return to public schools.

When a student is committed to one of the institutions, he is tested and evaluated by the school personnel and then placed in a program that is commensurate with his functioning ability. The student is then able to progress at his own pace.

The Educational Department of the Agency is now in the process of developing a continuous progress educational program that will be self-paced for grades one through twelve.

The vocational education program in the Agency has been expanded during the past year and now includes a total of nine (9) courses. In addition to brick masonry, carpentry, small motor repair and welding which have been offered in the past, courses in automotive diagnostics, general electricity, small appliance repair, auto body and fender repair, graphic art, and industrial sewing were included in the vocational program this past year.

One of the newest aspects of the educational program in the Agency is the driver's education course. Located on the campus of John G. Richards School, the equipment for this program was purchased by a grant from the Highway Safety Act in cooperation with the State Department of Education. The facilities will be used by the students of both John G. Richards and Willow Lane. It is hoped that funding will be available in the near future to purchase an automobile and employ a driver to expand this program.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Department of Youth Services has a third party interagency contract with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. The Agency receives an allocation from the State which is transmitted to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in order to match available federal funds. The Rehabilitation Department employs two counselors, two evaluators and two secretaries who staff a rehabili-

tation facility located within the campus of the Agency. It provides rehabilitation services to eligible clients of the Department of Youth Services including physical restoration, training, off-campus maintenance, transportation, purchase of training tools and supplies, counseling, and assistance in job placement for all older children. This facility is an integral part of the Agency's treatment program.

Fiscal year 1974-75 was another successful year for the program. Innovations included the implementation of new Personal & Social Adjustment Programs at Willow Lane School and at John G. Richards School for Boys.

The program at Willow Lane is slanted toward recreational activities and physical education programs. At John G. Richards the program trains students in the operation and mechanics of "Ham" radio equipment which eventually leads to a Novice License by the Federal Communications Commission. A very interesting side advantage of this program is that the students are put in contact with an operator in their home area prior to leaving the institution. This gives the student another stable adult he can contact at home.

S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT YOUTH SERVICES FACILITY YEAR-END REPORT

July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

Total Cases	563
Cases Transferred Out	501
Off-Campus Placement	
a. Midlands Center	26
b. Workshop	23
c. S. C. Opportunity School	47
d. Midlands Technical College	3
e. Columbia Commercial College	3
f. Denmark Technical College	1
g. University of South Carolina	3
h. Killingsworth Group Home	2
i. Nurse's Aid Training	31
j. Off-Campus Employment	6
Medical	
a. Optometry Examination	74
b. Glasses	43
c. Dental Examination	48

d. Dental Work	20
e. X-rays	2
f. Surgical Consultation	3
g. Cardiological Consultation & Tests	1
h. Urology Consultation	3
i. Otology Consultation	2
j. Internist Consultation	1
k. Orthopedic Consultation	4
l. Neurological Consultation & EEG	10
m. Speech Evaluation	8
n. Speech Therapy	3
o. Prosthesis	2
Psychological	
a. Psychological Examination & Testing	20
Miscellaneous	
a. Personal & Social Adjustment Training Groups	12
b. Group Therapy	9
c. Barbering License	11
d. Maintenance	91
e. Tools, equipment, work clothes, etc.	77
f. GED (General Equivalency Diploma)	19
g. Vocational group & evaluation (approximately)	320

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

Organized therapeutic oriented recreation is an integral phase of the services offered at the Department of Youth Services. Recreation is provided by clinically trained therapists. Both intramural and culturally related recreation to assist in the treatment program is individually structured for a child.

The recreational program is delivered by a group of college level specialists employed at each facility. This program consists of not only the usual physical contact games such as baseball, football, field and track, but also includes parties, games and other types of planned activities. It is integrated within the entire treatment modality.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in Columbia and in Florence. All Chaplains are graduates

of a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. These include not only formal church services on the campus but opportunities for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community. The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers are recruited from a number of sources in the community. All volunteers, who are carefully screened, must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in recreational and religiously oriented services. A Big Brother or foster parent program in which the child relates to a volunteer in his home or in a community church has been implemented. During the past year, almost 300 separate individuals have been involved in the volunteer program for the Agency.

JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

John G. Richards School for Boys is located in Columbia, South Carolina. The daily average population of the school is approximately two hundred fifteen (215) students between the ages of fifteen and seventeen who have been committed by a court. Students come from all areas of South Carolina. The campus philosophy is primarily an open one encouraging the students to develop appropriate ways of dealing with decisions in a responsible manner. Restrictions and control are contingent upon the student's response to the campus and to his treatment program.

John G. Richards School utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from the staff represented by such disciplines as education, social work, psychology, vocational rehabilitation, recreation, religion and medicine. Community resources, including an active volunteer program, are also tapped in order to provide an overall treatment program that is geared to each individual student based on his particular assessed needs. Each student is "staffed" approximately one month after his arrival on campus in order to determine his response to the open campus and treatment program proposed for him.

The educational facilities of John G. Richards offer a variety of individualized programs to suit the needs of a wide range of students. The academic programs are grouped into three categories: (1) Basic

educational skills for students not returning to public schools, (2) Carnegie unit courses for students who are planning to return to public school, and (3) GED preparation courses for 17 year old students with the ability to pass the GED test and who do not plan to return to public school.

John G. Richards School is staffed with five social workers and a social worker director. Each social worker is assigned a caseload of approximately 35 to 45 students. The social workers' offices are in the residential cottages in order to provide easy access to the social worker by the students.

Cottage Life is an integral part of the treatment program at John G. Richards. The Youth Counselors are in direct contact with the students when they are not attending classes. They spend the hours with the student that would normally be spent in the home. The Youth Counselors are assigned to one specific dormitory to provide continuity in working with the students. This enables the counselor to build rapport with the students and thereby aid in their counseling and solving of particular problems, especially those having to do with peer relationships.

With the cooperation of these various disciplines in formulating and implementing each student's treatment plan, and also working closely with each student to achieve his goals, it is felt that the student will return to the community much better equipped to handle and overcome his problems. Being able to cope with his problems will enable him to become a productive member of the community and will also lessen greatly the chances of his returning to John G. Richards.

WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School is located in Columbia, South Carolina, adjacent to the Reception and Evaluation Center. Formerly an all-girl facility, the school is now coeducational although the majority of the students are still female. The average daily population at this school during the past fiscal year was 115.

This school is also operated as an open campus with a minimum of restraints upon the students. Students are assigned to cottages staffed by youth counselors and a social worker. The cottages are divided into rooms shared by two or more students. There are no wards in any of the cottages at Willow Lane.

A broad program of educational experiences is made available to the students at the school. These include vocational as well as academic courses. Every effort is made to keep students from falling behind in their school work while at Willow Lane so that they will be

able to return to public school upon release. In many cases, students progress faster due to the more individualized instruction.

A very basic philosophy of the school is to reward good behavior instead of punishing misconduct. Rewards such as weekend passes, off campus trips, and social activities depend on a student's willingness to be responsible for his own behavior. The honor roll programs presently in use have resulted from this philosophy. More recently, treatment teams have been incorporated into the program. Several benefits have been derived from this. Staff members from all areas of campus life have worked together in planning for students. Students have taken an active part in planning their treatment.

In developing this treatment plan, the staff's goal is to contribute to the child's mastery of prescribed tasks that will help him/her towards a more realistic self-esteem. The philosophy expressed here is that every student must have the opportunity to master experiences in interpersonal relationships, group living, the classroom and in social and recreational settings.

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR BOYS

South Carolina School for Boys is presently located in Florence, South Carolina. Upon completion of the new campus presently under construction on the Agency's property in Columbia, however, the Florence facility will be relocated on Broad River Road adjacent to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

The population of this school is composed primarily of boys between the ages of 10 and 14. The daily population during fiscal year 1974-1975 averaged 196. This school is operated as an open campus with a minimum of restraints placed upon the students.

Students at the Florence campus are assigned to cottages staffed by youth counselors and social workers. The students attend school daily and also have access to a variety of recreational and religious programs. A number of community groups and civic clubs are actively involved with the school's recreation program and provide off-campus activities for a number of the students.

OPERATING FACILITIES POPULATION STATISTICS

Tables VII through XVII analyze the population statistics of three of the Agency's operating facilities: John G. Richards School for Boys, Willow Lane School and the South Carolina School for Boys.

The population of the Intensive Care Units is analyzed separately in subsequent Tables.

Table VII provides a comparison of the number of temporary court commitments with the number of final commitments over a five-year period. Temporary commitments to the Evaluation Centers decreased in 1974-1975 from the number of commitments in 1973-1974. Final commitments to the operating facilities increased slightly, however, in the fiscal year 1974-1975.

TABLE VII
OPERATING FACILITIES

Five-Year Comparison of the Number of Temporary Court Commitments with the Number of Final Commitments

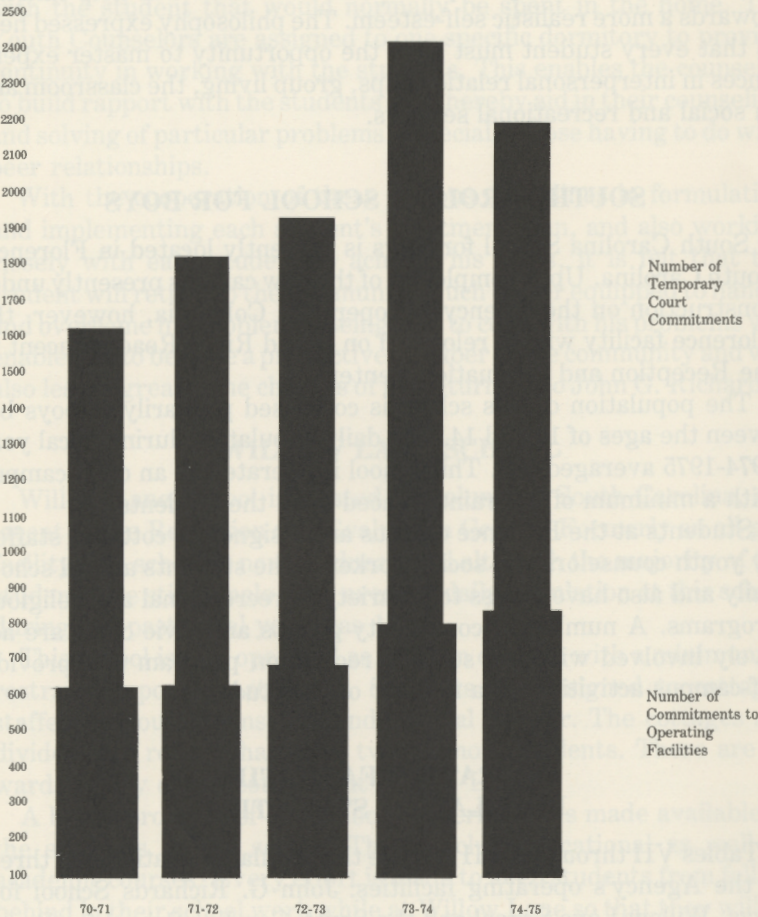


Table VIII

**OPERATING FACILITIES
TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 1974-75**

In Table VIII the final commitments to the three facilities are broken down by the committing agency. More than two-thirds (⅔) of the final commitments came from the Family Courts. The agency committing the second greatest number of cases to the operating facilities was Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. The commitments from this agency were parole revocations.

Agency	Willow Lane	J. G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	Total	Percent of Total Commitments
Family Court	113	282	180	575	71
Probate Court	11	18	19	48	6
General Sessions Court	3	26	5	34	4
Agency Transfers	21	8	13	42	5
Juvenile Placement & Aftercare	27	33	30	110	13
Civil & Criminal Court	2			2	
Total	197	367	247	811	

Table IX

**OPERATING FACILITIES
DISCHARGES**

Table IX analyzes the discharges from the operating facilities in terms of disposition of cases. Conditional releases accounted for 82% of the releases. Only 3% of the cases were released unconditionally.

	Willow Lane	J. G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	Total	Percent of the Total Discharges
Unconditional releases	14	13	0	27	3
Conditional	161	293	219	673	82
Intra-agency transfers from the facility	13	71	20	104	13
Number released to other agencies	0	1	0	1	0
Number of runaways not returned	8	4	0	12	2
Board releases	1			1	0
Total	197	382	239	817	

Table X

**OPERATING FACILITIES
DISTRIBUTION OF AGE, SEX, AND RACE 1974-75**

The age, race, and sex distribution of the final commitments to the operating facilities is provided in Table X. Slightly more than half of the juveniles confined in the three facilities are non-whites. More than three-fourths (¾) of these juveniles are males. Females, both white and non-white, accounted for only 21% of the total admissions to the three facilities during fiscal year 1974-1975.

Age	Number Of White Males	Number Of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total	Total Percent
10	0	0	3	0	3	0%
11	5	0	10	0	15	2%
12	7	1	8	7	23	3%
13	10	5	21	9	45	6%
14	48	24	67	20	159	20%
15	94	37	133	16	280	35%
16	106	35	98	13	252	31%
17	11	4	6	3	24	3%
Total	281	106	346	68	801	
Percentage	35	13	43	8		

Percentage of whites 48
 Percentage of non-whites 52
 Percentage of males 78
 Percentage of females 22

Table XI

**OPERATING FACILITIES
PAROLE REVOCATIONS, 1974-75**

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total
1	42	27	22	91
2	5	3	10	18
3			1	1

Table XI, an analysis of parole revocations in the three facilities, suggests that first time parole revocations were higher at Willow Lane than at either of the other two schools. Only one juvenile at any operating facility in fiscal year 1974-1975 had been returned for a third parole revocation.

Table XII
OPERATING FACILITIES
SIX-YEAR COMPARISON OF PAROLE REVOCATIONS

A comparison of parole revocations over a six-year period is provided in Table XII. With the exception of fiscal year 1973-74, parole revocations have decreased every year.

Year	Number of Admissions	Number of Revocations	Revocations As Percent of Admissions
1969-70	613	191	31%
1970-71	646	139	22%
1971-72	666	137	21%
1972-73	642	102	16%
1973-74	812	141	17%
1974-75	801	110	14%

Table XIII
OPERATING FACILITIES
RECOMMITMENTS, 1974-75

Recommitment rates for these three operating facilities are analyzed in Table XIII. This Table suggests that the recidivism rate is higher for John G. Richards than for either of the other two schools.

Number of Previous Admissions	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total
11	13	28	35	76
2		7	15	22
3			4	4
4			1	1

Table XIV

OPERATING FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY 1974-1975

In Table XIV the distribution of commitments by county is analyzed. Both the rank of the county by total number of commitments and by percentage of its juvenile population is given. For some counties, York and Laurens, for example, the two rankings are closely related. For others, Richland and Florence, for example, the rankings are widely separated. Richland County ranks fourth in the total number of juveniles committed to the institutions, but ranks twenty-sixth in the percentage of its juveniles committed.

County	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total Committed to Operating Facilities From County	Rank by Total	% of the County's Juveniles Committed	Rank by % of the County's Juveniles
Abbeville	0	0	4	0	4	32	.10	28
Aiken	2	7	11	3	23	9	.11	26
Allendale	1	0	3	0	4	32	.19	13
Anderson	17	8	13	5	43	5	.21	7
Bamberg	0	1	4	0	5	28	.14	19
Barnwell	0	1	3	1	5	28	.12	23
Beaufort	2	0	3	0	5	28	.05	36
Berkeley	6	3	3	0	12	22	.08	31
Calhoun	0	0	1	0	1	42	.04	39
Charleston	33	12	54	8	107	1	.2	10
Cherokee	11	0	7	1	19	14	.26	3
Chester	10	2	5	1	18	15	.28	2
Chesterfield	4	1	8	1	14	20	.19	13
Clarendon	0	0	1	1	2	37	.03	40
Colleton	4	0	8	0	12	22	.19	13
Darlington	10	6	6	1	23	9	.19	13

County	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total Committed to Operating Facilities From County	Rank by Total	% of the County's Juveniles Committed	Rank by % of the County's Juveniles
Dillon	1	0	1	0	2	37	.03	40
Dorchester	1	1	1	0	3	36	.04	38
Edgefield	0	0	2	0	2	37	.05	36
Fairfield	3	1	3	0	7	27	.15	18
Florence	7	3	10	1	21	13	.10	28
Georgetown	4	1	11	1	17	17	.20	10
Greenville	29	8	27	1	65	2	.13	21
Greenwood	7	4	11	1	23	9	.23	5
Hampton	0	0	1	0	1	42	.03	40
Horry	3	2	5	1	11	25	.07	33
Jasper	1	0	2	1	4	32	.13	21
Kershaw	9	0	8	1	18	15	.22	6
Lancaster	8	2	7	0	17	17	.18	17
Laurens	5	1	4	4	14	20	.14	19
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	46	.0	46
Lexington	5	2	3	1	11	26	.06	35
McCormick	1	0	0	1	1	42	.09	30
Marion	0	1	1	0	2	37	.03	40
Marlboro	5	0	0	0	5	28	.08	31
Newberry	0	0	0	0	4	32	.07	33
Oconee	11	3	3	0	17	17	.21	7
Orangeburg	9	1	24	5	39	7	.24	4
Pickens	17	4	2	0	23	1	.21	7
Richland	8	4	32	6	50	4	.11	26
Saluda	0	0	1	0	1	42	.03	40
Spartanburg	10	5	9	16	40	6	.12	23
Sumter	7	7	8	2	24	8	.12	23
Union	7	1	3	1	12	22	.20	10
Williamsburg	0	0	1	1	2	37	.02	45
York	25	14	16	3	58	3	.32	1

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

The majority of the children committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting and participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change. There is a segment of this population, however, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. This includes those students who display neurotic patterns of avoidance such as hypochondriacal tendencies, severe character disorders and explosive personalities. In addition there are students whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, but who have suffered relatively recent acute and chronic trauma.

The above students are placed in Intensive Care Units where they receive an intensive four to six month therapeutic program. The basic structure of the program is behavior modification, utilizing feasible aspects of a token economy. The full program consists of four or more phases, with maximum use of behavior modification, group and individual counseling, group and individual therapy, chemotherapy, and operant conditioning techniques in all four phases. The Intensive Care Unit operates two of its programs as maximum security facilities for severely acting out children. The special Behavior Modification Program functions as an open campus.

At the present time there are three Intensive Care Units located on the campuses of the Department of Youth Services. The Pickens Building at John G. Richards School and the ICU Building at the Willow Lane School care for fairly severely disturbed children who require maximum types of controls.

The Behavior Modification Facility is located about one-half mile from the John G. Richards School campus. This is a special program which utilizes behavior modification, token and actual money economy, a workshop, individual and group therapy in an attempt to replicate the real life world. This particular Unit is rather unique in as much as it attempts to work with older boys who have demonstrated their inability to function adequately in a community environment. Most of these clients have been returned to the institutions on several occasions. Without intensive treatment at this stage, their prognosis is poor. General expectations for these children would be eventual incarceration.

The Department of Youth Services received funding originally through a special experimental grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Program of the Department of Justice to develop a system of Behavior modification techniques for the high risk child who

probably will be committed to the adult prison in the future. Behavior modification is a treatment approach in which activities are controlled by a system of rewards and penalties. This method has proven very effective in a controlled structured environment. Unfortunately, it has been shown that it is relatively easy to modify behavior using a system of rewards in a hard controlled environment but much more difficult to transfer this behavior to an open society in which decisions are more flexible. This program attempted, experimentally, to replicate the normative activities of a community environment utilizing real life economics. A profit-making workshop was opened utilizing contracts in which children were hired and paid. Importantly, each client in the program must pay for his housing, food and care.

In attempting to overcome the problem of carry over, the program was modified to include individual and group counseling as well as experience in decision making. The program required establishment of an entirely new social system similar to that found in a community but different from that which operates in the institution.

Maximum effort is made to duplicate the realities of community living rather than the structured environment of an institution. The student is afforded maximum choices in his life style congruent with privileges of every day life in a community. He suffers the negative consequences of any judgment made only to the extent of economic deprivation that would normally be experienced in a community.

This experiment is a serious attempt to bridge the artificial environment of institutions which has plagued correctional effectivity throughout the ages. It has long been found that the type of adjustment required for an individual to exist in an institution is significantly different from that necessary to function satisfactorily in the community. Since the individual's problems encountered in the community are the results of his inability to operate in a social environment, the vast social adjustment difference necessitated in an institution has little utility in his rehabilitation to community social adaptation. Research has indicated that from 90 to 100 percent of the adolescents in the behavior modification experiment would, in the normal course of events, commit crimes resulting in their incarceration in an adult penal institution. Therefore, the criteria of success of this program is that 50 percent of these students not be committed to prison within the next three years.

The following two Tables, XV and XVI, analyze the population of the Intensive Care Units during fiscal year 1974-75. This population is derived for the most part from those of the other operating

facilities. For this reason these statistics are not included with those of the other three facilities, except with the runaway statistics provided by campus security.

Table XV
INTENSIVE CARE UNITS
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, FY 1974-1975

Table XV analyzes the distribution of commitments to the Intensive Care Units in terms of age, race, and sex. Almost half (46%) of those juveniles committed to ICU were 16 years of age. Males accounted for 56% of the total admissions. The racial distribution of the juveniles committed to ICU shows that the majority were white.

Age	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total	Total Percent
14	1	14	1	3	19	11%
15	22	15	13	4	54	31%
16	34	15	22	10	81	46%
17	1	8	6	5	20	10%
18	0	0	0	3	3	2%
Total	58	52	42	25	177	
Percentage	32	29	23	14		
Percentage of Males	56					
Percentage of Females	44					
Percentage of Whites	62					
Percentage of Non-Whites	38					

Table XVI
INTENSIVE CARE UNITS
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO I. C. U.
FY 1974-1975 COMMITMENTS TO I. C. U.

The number of previous commitments to ICU of those committed to this facility in fiscal year 1974-1975 is analyzed in Table XVI. Of the total admissions to ICU in fiscal year 1974-1975, 19% were recidivist to ICU.

Number of Previous Commitments	Number of Juveniles
1	17
2	7
3	5
4	4

Table XVII
OPERATING FACILITIES
STUDENT POPULATION, FY 1974-1975

Table XVII provides statistics on the population of the operating facilities, including R & E, during fiscal year 1974-1975. A monthly breakdown of the population suggests that the spring months of March, April, and May are the months of the heaviest concentration of juvenile population in the facilities.

JULY	854
AUGUST	822
SEPTEMBER	868
OCTOBER	890
NOVEMBER	918
DECEMBER	888
JANUARY	843
FEBRUARY	949
MARCH	960
APRIL	930
MAY	930
JUNE	897
Average Population Per Month	896
Increase Per Month Over FY 73-74	130
Last FY 73-74 Per Month Average Population	766.6
Student Revocations	179

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RELEASED/PAROLED
BACK TO COMMUNITIES FY 74-75

J. G. R.	382
W. L. S.	176
R & E	1,790
I. C. U.	172
S. C. S. B.	<u>219</u>
	2,739 TOTAL

Table XVIII
OPERATING FACILITIES
SIX-YEAR COMPARISON OF RUNAWAYS

Table XVIII provides a six-year comparison of the number of runaways from the operating facilities. The comparison is presented by months and by facilities. For the past three years, the number of runaways from facilities has steadily decreased. The Table suggests that the months of June, July and December have traditionally been the months most frequently chosen by runaways. John G. Richards has traditionally had the highest number of runaways. It must be remembered, however, that this facility also has the largest constant population.

Fiscal Year	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Total
69-70	47	70	94	40	36	63	38	57	53	61	72	80	711
70-71	42	19	40	29	17	44	36	13	31	31	20	19	341
71-72	20	21	34	39	26	30	50	31	34	26	30	21	362
72-73	29	22	20	43	33	29	35	34	28	33	32	51	389
73-74	35	36	34	31	30	37	30	31	52	43	38	58	455
74-75	66	52	37	33	18	35	28	28	20	20	16	15	368
Total	239	220	259	215	160	238	217	194	218	214	208	244	2626

Fiscal Year	JGR	SCSB	Willow Lane School	William J. Goldsmith R/E Center	Charleston Youth Bureau	I.C.U.	Total
69-70	290	246	135	40	---	---	711
70-71	107	58	110	66	---	---	341
71-72	123	87	52	72	4	16 MOD	354
72-73	103	85	25	74	6	43 ICU 41 MOD	377

73-74	178	60	60	65	5	30 ICU 55 MOD	453
74-75	135	40	82	43	7	61	368

Repeat- ers	JGR	SCSB	Willow Lane School	William J. Goldsmith R/E Center	Charleston Youth Bureau	I.C.U.	Total
69-70	141	56	31	9	---	---	237
70-71	53	12	32	16	---	---	113
71-72	89	57	30	9	---	13 MOD	198
72-73	64	57	15	9	---	39 ICU 28 MOD	212
73-74	109	30	13	4	---	26 ICU 42 MOD	224
74-75	64	20	18	2	---	52	156
Total	520	232	139	49	---	200	1141
At Large	8	0	8	1	0	1	13

Table XIX

**OPERATING FACILITIES
DISTRIBUTION OF RUNAWAYS BY FACILITY
FY 1974-1975**

The distribution of runaways from the operating facilities is analyzed by month in Table XIX. The Charleston Youth Bureau is included in this Table along with the Reception and Evaluation Center because both of these units accept temporary commitments from the courts. The greatest number of runaways was from John G. Richards, and July and August were the months of heaviest runaway activity.

FACILITY	JUL.	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	TOTAL
John G. Richards	28	19	17	9	9	13	11	9	7	6	1	6	135
S. C. School for Boys	8	9	4	5	1	0	1	2	2	2	6	0	40
Willow Lane School	25	10	11	3	0	7	9	3	5	3	3	3	82
William J. Goldsmith R/E	0	3	1	14	4	8	0	2	0	7	2	2	43
Charleston Youth Bureau	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Intensive Care Units	4	9	4	2	4	6	6	12	5	1	4	4	61
	66	52	37	33	18	35	28	28	20	20	16	15	368

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

The programs of the Youth Bureau Division provide delinquency prevention or diversion in a community setting. Essentially this program consists of integrating and mobilizing resources and adding only the components that are not provided by local, private, state or public service programs. As an integrated element of the community, the Youth Bureau provides technical assistance in the treatment and care of behaviorally disturbed children to any other private and public agency which requests this assistance.

Long-range plans for the Division include a system of regional Youth Bureaus which will be composed of field service units, with diagnostic services, group homes, volunteer and recreational programs. With the exceptions of the Charleston and Greenville units where children may be temporarily committed by the courts, all children in the Youth Bureau are in a referral and not a commitment status. Children are referred in a pre-trial diversion effort by the courts or as a result of non-prosecution by the police. Additional agencies that may refer children to the Youth Bureau include the schools, state departments of Social Services, Mental Health, Mental Retardation and other private and public agencies that work with children. Family and self-referrals are accepted also.

There are at present five Youth Bureau Regions, each headed by a supervisor and staffed with social workers, youth counselors and clerical personnel. Field service units are now in operation in Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Columbia and Charleston. Satellite offices of the Greenville unit are located in Anderson, Laurens, Pickens and Greenwood. In addition to the field service units already in operation in these areas, Youth Bureau plans call for the establishment of residential care facilities and diagnostic units in each area. Presently only three residential facilities are in operation: the Caroselle Home for Girls in Columbia, the Home for Boys in Greenville, and the runaway shelter in Charleston. Both the Charleston and Greenville field offices presently have diagnostic units in operation.

The Charleston unit, the first of the field offices to be established, is an example of the complete field unit that will eventually be established in each major population area of the state. The Charleston unit is also an example of the close cooperation that exists between local agencies and the Youth Bureaus across the state.

The Charleston Youth Bureau is a cooperative project of the Department of Youth Services, the county of Charleston and the

Charleston County Family Court. The local governmental units provide physical space and assist the total project by close cooperation and a positive working relationship with the unit's staff. Members of the staff of the field service unit are on-call 24 hours. The knowledge that service is readily available at any time has been important in gaining community acceptance of the Youth Bureau programs.

Basically the program at the Charleston Youth Bureau is the same as those of the other field service units. Although the Charleston and Greenville Youth Bureaus are themselves able to provide evaluations for their clients in the diagnostic units, the Youth Bureaus without diagnostic units can provide these services on a contract basis with other agencies or private practitioners.

When a child is referred or committed to a Youth Bureau, he is evaluated on a non-residential basis. The child's family, school, and community interactions are evaluated by social workers and paraprofessional youth counselors. A treatment plan is then developed and implemented either through direct services from the Youth Bureau or by referral to another public or private agency. Throughout the evaluation and treatment process, every effort is made to involve the child's family in the services. Treatment programs average approximately six months in length.

Final disposition of the individual cases depends primarily upon whether a child has been referred or committed to the Youth Bureau. Cases in referral status can be terminated by the Youth Bureau upon successful completion of the treatment program. Those children who are committed, however, must be returned to court for final disposition.

The primary emphasis of all of the Youth Bureau programs across the state is to prevent delinquency and to divert as many children as possible from the juvenile justice system. A combination of approaches — including pre-trial intervention, first-offender diversion, alternative schools and runaway shelters — is being employed in an effort to attain this goal.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The following three Tables provide information on the referrals to Columbia, Greenville, Rock Hill, and Spartanburg Youth Bureaus. The number of cases handled by the Youth Bureaus in fiscal year 1974-1975 was significantly greater than the number handled during the previous year. This was due in part to the fact that the Rock Hill

Youth Bureau began operation in 1974-1975, and last year was the first full year of operation for the Columbia Youth Bureau.

Table XX

YOUTH BUREAU
COLUMBIA, GREENVILLE, ROCK HILL, SPARTANBURG
DISTRIBUTION OF REFERRALS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

An age, sex, and race analysis of the Youth Bureau population is given in Table XX. Forty-three percent of the referrals to these Youth Bureaus were between 14 and 16 years old and 67% of the referrals were males. Slightly more than half (51%) of the referrals were white.

Age	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total
7		1			1
8	5	5	5	1	16
9	14	2	15	5	36
10	4	7	23	5	39
11	21	9	18	10	58
12	21	20	38	12	91
13	27	33	63	12	135
14	71	45	75	30	221
15	82	39	60	30	211
16	39	22	33	12	106
17	19	9	27	12	67
18	8	3	6	3	20
Total	311	195	363	132	1,001
Percentage	31	19	36	13	
Percentage of Males 67					
Percentage of Females 33					
Percentage of Whites 51					
Percentage of Non-Whites 49					

Table XXI
YOUTH BUREAU
COLUMBIA, GREENVILLE, ROCK HILL, SPARTANBURG
SOURCES OF REFERRALS

Table XXI gives the sources of referral for each Youth Bureau. Family Courts referred 439 juveniles to the Youth Bureau in fiscal year 1974-1975. This is more than twice the number referred by any other single source.

	Greenville	Spartanburg	Columbia	Rock Hill	Total
Family Court (petitioned)	0	124	275	40	439
Family Court (non-petitioned)	86	0	29	0	115
Probation	0	0	0	0	0
Police Department	61	66	1	49	177
Military Installation	0	0	0	0	0
Public School	67	46	5	60	178
Private School (non-residential)	0	0	0	0	0
Private School (residential)	2	1	0	0	3
Churches	0	3	0	0	3
Mental Health Clinic	5	7	3	0	15
Department of Social Services	17	12	7	0	36
Vocational Rehabilitation	11	7	1	2	21
Mental Retardation	0	4	0	0	4
Family Service Agency	6	1	0	1	8
Crisis Service Agency	7	0	0	0	7
Volunteer Program	17	1	0	0	18
Physical/Medical Source	6	2	0	0	8
Family/Relative	40	32	30	4	106
Self	1	0	0	10	11
Group Home	3	35	0	2	40
Neighborhood Center	2	1	0	0	3
Youth Employment Service Agency	7	0	0	0	7
Reception and Evaluation Center	15	0	3	11	29
Other	10	2	15	14	41
Probate Courts	0	0	0	0	0
Total Referrals	363	344	369	193	

POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The following three Tables provide information on the referrals to Columbia, Greenville, Rock Hill, and Spartanburg Youth Bureaus. The number of cases handled by the Youth Bureaus in fiscal year 1974-1975 was significantly greater than the number handled during the previous year. This was due in part to the fact that the Rock Hill

Table XXII
YOUTH BUREAU
DISCHARGES, FY 1974-1975

Table XXII shows the number of discharges from each Youth Bureau for 1974-1975. The ratio of the number of discharges to the number of admissions was highest in Spartanburg, .84. The second highest ratio was much lower, .61, from Columbia Youth Bureau.

Youth Bureau	Number of Discharges
Columbia	225
Greenville	228
Rock Hill	111
Spartanburg	289

Table XXIII
CHARLESTON YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

The next four Tables analyze the population of the Charleston Youth Bureau. The statistics from the Charleston Youth Bureau are separated from those of the other Youth Bureaus since Charleston accepts temporary court commitments as well as referrals.

Table XXIII breaks down by age, race, and sex the admissions to the Charleston Youth Bureau for fiscal year 1974-1975. Sixty-nine percent of the admissions were white and 70% were males.

Age	Number of White Males	Number of White Females	Number of Non-White Males	Number of Non-White Females	Total
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	0	0	2
5	3	1	0	0	4
6	1	0	0	0	1
7	2	1	1	0	4
8	6	0	1	1	8
9	5	4	3	1	13
10	13	2	4	1	20
11	17	4	2	1	24
12	23	7	9	5	44
13	30	7	10	9	56
14	49	34	35	7	125
15	48	20	33	14	115
16	46	32	21	5	104
17	7	4	1	0	12
Total	251	117	120	44	532
Percent	47	22	23	8	

Table XXIV

CHARLESTON YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCE OF REFERRALS

Table XXIV analyzes the admissions for fiscal year 1974-1975 by source of referral. Family Courts referred 329 juveniles to the Charleston Youth Bureau. This is 62% of the admissions to Charleston.

Source of Referral	Number
01. Family Court (Petitioned)	<u>329</u>
02. Family Court (Non-Petition)	<u>67</u>
03. Probation	<u>0</u>
04. Police Department	<u>0</u>
05. Military Installation	<u>2</u>
06. Public School	<u>26</u>
07. Private School (Non-Residential)	<u>6</u>
08. Private School (Residential)	<u>1</u>
09. Churches	<u>0</u>
10. Mental Health Clinic	<u>2</u>
11. Department of Social Services	<u>24</u>
12. Vocational Rehabilitation	<u>0</u>
13. Mental Retardation	<u>0</u>
14. Family Service Agency	<u>0</u>
15. Crisis Service Agency	<u>0</u>
16. Volunteer Program	<u>0</u>
17. Physical/Medical Source	<u>2</u>
18. Family/Relative	<u>2</u>
19. Self	<u>3</u>
20. Group Home	<u>0</u>
21. Neighborhood Center	<u>0</u>
22. Youth Employment Service Agency	<u>0</u>
23. Reception and Evaluation Center	<u>0</u>
24. Other	<u>8</u>
25. Probate Courts	<u>62</u>

Table XXV

**CHARLESTON YOUTH BUREAU
TOTAL POPULATION STATISTICS**

Table XXV provides information on the number referred and discharged from the Charleston Youth Bureau and the disposition of those discharged. The population of the Charleston Youth Bureau increased by 43% in fiscal year 1974-1975.

Number of Referrals	532
Number of Discharges	490
Number Returned to Court	458
Number Returned to the Agency that Referred Them	22
Number on Roll July 1, 1974	91
Number on Roll June 30, 1975	130

TABLE XXVI

**CHARLESTON YOUTH BUREAU
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Table XXVI shows the final staff recommendation of discharges from the Charleston Youth Bureau. One hundred forty-five were recommended to return home and 105 were recommended for special programs in the community. (If a juvenile is recommended for more than one of the following he is counted under all of them.)

Number Recommended For:

1. Commitment	8
2. Foster homes	5
3. Private schools	4
4. Psychiatric treatment center	9
5. Special programs in community	105
6. Vocational schools	27
7. Opportunity School	12
8. Retardation facilities	1
9. Return home	145
10. Job Corps	2
11. Family Services	20
12. Mental Health	33
13. Homes for children	13
14. Social Services	8

15. Clinics	29
16. Special Education	19
17. Out-Patient psychiatrist	7
18. John de la Howe	11
19. Reception and Evaluation Center	12
20. Testing Only	21
21. Charges dismissed	85
22. Military	2
23. Return to school	1
24. Employment	1
25. Removal from home	1
26. Family moved — no services provided	1
27. Moved — over age	1

TABLE XXVII

PROJECTED ADMISSIONS FOR FY 1975-1976

Table XXVII gives the number of admissions estimated for the next fiscal year. The number of admissions to the Youth Bureau is expected to increase tremendously, due to the enlargement of the Greenville Youth Bureau and the formation of Youth Bureaus in Anderson, Laurens, Greenwood, and Florence. The number of admissions to the Charleston Youth Bureau is also expected to increase some, but admissions to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center and the operating facilities are expected to remain about the same as fiscal year 1974-1975.

Youth Bureau (not including Charleston)	1,620
William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center	1,920
Charleston	630
Operating Facilities	810